

## LID RENTALS COST GAMBLERS \$100,000

Knights of Green Cloth, Awaiting Open Days, Pay Out Money.

MANY KEEP OLD PLACES

Only Hope Now Is Lifting of Ban by Mitchell Administration.

The records of the Police Department show that the gamblers of New York are paying \$100,000 a year in rent alone to retain their gambling parlors, tickling themselves, while the easy money of past years flows away, with the notion that the lid will be lifted by the Mitchell administration.

Interest and maintenance charges and other expenses are costing them another \$100,000 a year. This applies to the chief income earners of the wheel, the bank and the green tables. The paying patrons have had to go to work. They spend their leisure moments cursing the name of Dwyer and his superiors.

That \$100,000 is a pretty big sum, and which, at the same time, reveals the hopefulness of the fraternity that a better day is coming. The records were obtained by Third Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, Inspector John J. Dwyer and his assistants who, under Commissioner Waldo, have turned the acetylene blast on the gamblers and warned them to the bone. Commissioner Newburger estimates from the records that the gamblers have paid out \$100,000 to \$175,000 on pretentious properties, and that the rent on little places brings the total up to not less than \$100,000. This money has been spent on the lease on places that are familiar to patrons.

**Mitchell Gamblers Only Hope.** The gamblers are on the one hand line with their backs to the wall. They only hope, the police officers say, is that the Mitchell administration will be kinder than the Gaynor-Kline regime.

They have been brought to their present adversity by a complication of causes, the first of which was the end of open bookmaking and the decline of racing. Then came the Rosenthal murder and unsparring activity on the part of the police. And finally, the new administration's direct and positive methods and an amiable frankness that could not be ignored.

Liable by little the "pikers" harried by Dwyer and by Waldo's special squads from hide hole to hide hole, dropped out and were driven to work or to jail. The big fellows, the Rosenthals and Kellys, who collected the money from the West kept filtering into their elaborate rooms. And then Dwyer finished them with the meanest trick in the book, the "bribe" and a poor gambler's "broken down dog."

In other words Dwyer made use of the law which permits Fire Department inspectors to visit and examine houses to slip their own men into these places and to collect evidence and confiscate valuable paraphernalia. So that gambling is pining away like the next administration, and only a lifting of the lid next January 1 or thereafter can help the case.

**Investments in Hope.** Here is exactly what the police records show concerning the present situation and the expenses the gamblers are being put to that they may keep their places.

On the East Side the gambling clubs for several years have been Al Levy, Jerry Leighton and Harry Langer (Dollars John). They formerly ran strings of poolrooms, chess games and bank card games. They employed an army of men. They are holding on to their best lease just on the off chance that the next administration will, as the gamblers say, "take the tariff off sugar."

It is costing Levy \$1,000 a year to hold his lease on a house in Foresty street and \$1,200 a year to keep a place in Grand street. Stuss and bank card were played there.

Leighton hangs on to the "Gobblers Club" at 155 Broadway, where Andy Collins was his right hand man. Leighton's investment in hope amounts to \$2,500 a year.

Harry John, one of the first names to bob up in the early stages of the Rosenthal case before Herman Rosenthal paid the penalty for talking too much, is keeping up the rent of rooms in East Houston street—\$1,000 a year.

**Raiders Near Dollar John.** Last week Deputy Commissioner Newburger raided a place over the way in East Houston street just to convince Dollar John that the police were not joking with him.

Police men have been stationed in front of all these houses.

Sam Paul, another leading figure in the Rosenthal drama, protests that he is out of the gambling game for good, but the sceptical police have another idea and insist that he is holding the lease of two or three choice locations in the hope that his usefulness to certain Republican politicians will bear fruit in an administration that is partly Republican.

That covers the general situation on the East Side. What applies to the West Side, Langer and Paul applies to half a dozen others.

In the old Tenderloin, below Forty-second street, somewhat in keeping with the old-fashioned house ready for business at a cost of \$5,000 a year. This was one of the most elaborate gambling houses in the city.

**Beansy Clings to Club.** Beansy Rosenfield clings to the Merchants Club in East Seventeenth street and pays \$2,400 a year. Nobody has been harried harder, faster or further than the former light of the House Club, but Mr. Rosenfield lets go of \$2,400 with the laudable intention of getting it back, the police say.

Handsome Adler prides deeper even than Beansy into the slimming bankroll, for Mr. Adler maintains rooms in West Thirty-second street near Broadway that cost him \$1,000 a year. They have a fine patronage in the old and, bad, glad, mad days and the hope is that it will return in the year 1914. Handsome used to run a poker room in East Tenth street, which was once the home of Bishop Potter, but like the late Herman Rosenthal and other East Side speculators he moved uptown, following the trail of easy money.

In West Thirty-second street also the Marquette Club rooms are being retained at \$1,000 a year.

Going up to the new Tenderloin about Forty-second street there are the same indications that the captains of the craft are looking for better days.

**Honest John Has Two Houses.** Honest John Kelly has two houses which he owns, in West Forty-first street and in West Forty-third street. They are ornamented with box hedges and are furnished handsomely, almost gorgeously. They would rent for much money, but Kelly is holding on, losing at least \$10,000 a year in rental.

Beansy's old place in West Forty-eighth street, the scene of skisport play some years ago and the target of several spectacular raids, is being kept ready for business. The lease price there is said to be \$5,000 a year.

Dan the Duke, Dan Mulcahey, who started his career as Big Tim Sullivan's valet, has not lost interest in rooms in West Forty-third street, although it has

Gen. Hugh L. Scott

GEN. SCOTT STOPPED NAVAJO OUTBREAK

It Was Only One of Several Such Services That He Has Rendered.

A POWER AMONG INDIANS

Known as the "Man Who Talks With His Hands," His Word Is Law.



His specialty is to pacify hostile Indians.

been many a day since the Duke got much credit out of the place.

Willie Shaw, a cheerful mixer of the Tenderloin, holds on to a house in West Forty-third street, the police say.

The Army pays out \$4,000 a year to retain his West Forty-fifth street house, where some of the biggest gambling of recent years has been done and where winnings of \$10,000 by the house have not been at all uncommon.

Herman Rosenthal's old house at 104 West Forty-fifth street is unoccupied. Maxie Blumenthal gets some return from his parlors in West Forty-fourth street because, as the gamblers know, Blumenthal is a show business man. He rents the first and second floors of his property for business purposes, but he inserted a sixty day clause in the lease which gives him a chance to open up within a short time if conditions justify.

Some of the once big gamblers have gone out of business. Bridgie Weber's place in West Forty-second street, the rooms where the murder of Rosenthal was planned and where the murderer went out to kill Rosenthal, is vacant. Bridgie dare not trust himself in New York. His former partner, Rachel Brown, with whom he quarrelled bitterly, has gone into the saloon business. Charles Klein gave up his place in West Forty-fifth street and is now a restaurateur.

Some of the big poker clubs which were closed by Inspector Dwyer with considerable difficulty because they maintained a shade of respectability and placability are still held under lease, waiting for the sun to shine.

**Attic Club Now Loft Building.** The Attic Club in Forty-second street near Broadway has been converted into a loft building. This enjoyed wealthy patronage. The gambling club in West Forty-fourth street and the Lyceum Club in West Forty-fifth street are "dark" as theatre managers say. Peter De Lacy has gone out of business.

In Harlem the situation is similar and conditions in the Bronx are no different from conditions on the East Side or in the Tenderloin. The gambling club in West Forty-fourth street and the Lyceum Club in West Forty-fifth street are "dark" as theatre managers say. Peter De Lacy has gone out of business.

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## GEN. SCOTT STOPPED NAVAJO OUTBREAK

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A POWER AMONG INDIANS

Known as the "Man Who Talks With His Hands," His Word Is Law.

Mole Tequop, the man who talks with his hands, rode into the armed camp of the Navajos on Monday at Beautiful Mountain, Colorado, one day last week. He rode alone except for one old Navajo scout who had gone out to meet him forty miles away from United States soldiers who had been sent out after the two-wife men had jumped the Shiprock agency two weeks before.

There was considerable concern about those Indians not only in the country where they were but at Washington. The Navajos are good fighters. These men were well armed and their hearts were better because some of them tried to break up the polygamous habits.

They had said they were ready to fight until they were killed, and just at this time troops along the southern edge of the United States are more interested in other things besides making good Indians out of bad Indians.

Mole Tequop rode into this camp alone, as has been said, and the chief called for a powwow. Hours after he rode out of camp, this time with an escort of old men. That night the Navajos began to straggle back to the agency to surrender, satisfied with what the chief had told them and relying upon his advice.

**Prevents Another Outbreak.** Mole Tequop is the Indian name for Brig-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the Second Brigade of cavalry of the Western Department, stationed at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex. The visit to Beautiful Mountain was a surprise, and it has prevented another Indian outbreak.

It is not generally known that he did a similar thing in October, and that for a time looked such a bad job that the Navajos uprising. At that time he left El Paso and journeyed with his son and aid, Lieut. Scott, to the Mesquero Indian reservation of New Mexico, where some Apaches were being brought back to the agency on their ponies on the point of sweeping through the country.

Gen. Scott found the men back in the black, but without saying a word to them about that he asked them to join him in a hunt, which they did for old time's sake.

One of the men was that Apache, about 200 of them, were Jerome's veterans, who in 1884 had been captured by United States troops and sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In the latter part of 1912 and placed on the Mesquero reservation, all old men, most of them weakened by wounds, but still with the old fire smouldering within them.

When they became dissatisfied and thought of the days they had carried death and destruction up the Gila Valley they would stand in the line of the young bucks went along with them.

Gen. Scott is perhaps the only officer on active duty in the United States army to-day who has been in the Indian line. He is an old Indian fighter, known personally to every buck in the old Apache tribe.

In the language of the border, he has been pretty well shot to pieces in his campaigns with the Indians of North America and also out to pieces with the knives of the Moros of the Philippines.

**Can Talk Tribal Dialects.** He is one of the few active officers of the United States army who can talk to the Apache, the Navajo, the Sioux and other tribes in their own language. He is also a fluent speaker of Spanish and English. He is an expert in the sign language, which he gains his Indian name. They have had some of his sign language, and further as a man of his word.

The hunt with the Apaches lasted two weeks, and then Gen. Scott returned to El Paso, his first duty. He is now patrolling the Mexican border, while the old Indians returned to their reservation. What he told them or what they told him is not known, but it is believed that some time during the fortnight he managed to let those old fellows know that the world, particularly the Western world, had moved some since they had gone away and since Gen. Scott, Nana, Victoria and all the others had gone to the Great Spirit.

He could show them the railroads, the telephone and telegraph, and how they prevent surprise; the fast moving automobiles, which go everywhere, and then the towns and cities that have sprung up in the places where the Indians once lived.

This may have impressed itself upon them. The very valley up which Gen. Scott rode was a death and pillage is now a Government reservation, and the ranches have electric lights and motor cars.

Just how many of these Indian outbreaks Gen. Scott has prevented is not known, but those in the past have not been the least of his record of an army officer.

It is known that while he was Superintendent at West Point in 1910 the Hopis of the Painted Desert of Arizona became restless over some rumor.

They jumped, made war medicine and when emissaries sought to pacify them they said they would only talk with "Mole Tequop."

The General had to make a long, tedious ride over the desert until he came upon the Hopis, who were indulging in the ancient ceremonial of placing a dead man so that it would continue to shine. It was the labor of a few hours at the council for everything to be adjusted.

The Indians were disappointed when Gen. Scott kept the promises made through him.

Previous to that he had placated the Comanches at Fort Comanche, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah touch. This was all settled quietly and without assistance.

**His Influence With Moros.** Gen. Scott (then a Colonel) was Adjutant-General in Cuba when Major-Gen. Wood was Governor-General and after that assigned to the Philippines as Adjutant-General of the Moros. Gen. Scott accomplished much on that island in the way of breaking up slavery, piracy and a few other little things that were a hindrance to the undying affection of the little people and the title of "Father of the Moros," which makes him an elder brother of the Sultan.

Gen. Scott received his brigade last March and was assigned to the most trying command of the army—the border patrol. His diplomacy has prevented any trouble whatever with the exorable people across the border and with his officers he has created about as fine a body of cavalry ready for service as any country would want. They are disciplined like firemen, that is, they can answer an alarm any minute.

Gen. Scott is a Kentuckian and was graduated from West Point in 1876. He was assigned to the cavalry and had his first fighting in the Cuban campaign of 1895. Later he has won the rights of the New Persia campaign and subsequently became known to every Indian tribe in the West.

He served throughout the Spanish-American war and thereafter had important assignments, including the supervision of West Point from 1906 to 1910.

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GLYNN NEAR END OF PRIMARY BILL WORK

Governor and Conferees Will Agree on Details of Measure This Week.

PARTY EMBLEMS MUST GO

No More Conventions—Massachusetts Voting System May Be Tried.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Leading Democratic legislators will conclude their conference this week with Gov. Glynn on proposed direct primary and workmen's compensation legislation to be passed when the Legislature convenes on December 8.

The direct primary bill has been agreed upon in its essential details. If this bill becomes a law, which is now anticipated by those interested in having it enacted, there will be no nominating conventions or party committees recognized by law in the future, except that each party will be permitted to have a State committee of 150 members, one from each Assembly district which will act as campaign committees and will have charge of the interests of party candidates.

Political parties will be able to establish other campaign committees for lesser divisions of the State to look after the interests of local candidates and to make rapid canvasses of the voters and the method of selecting their members.

Under the proposed new law all candidates must be nominated at the primary and the names of candidates for any nomination can obtain a place on the primary ballot only through a petition containing a specified number of signatures.

The present method of designating party candidates for the primaries through party committees will be abolished and party candidates will be nominated by petition the same as independent candidates for any office. There is a provision providing for the assembling of a State convention for each party a month previous to primary day composed of delegates selected at the primary of the previous year, and this convention is to be specially delegated to formulate the party platform.

**Recommendation of Candidates.** While there will be nothing in the bill authorizing that party convention to designate party candidates for office to be voted for as such on primary day, it is anticipated that each party convention will recommend party candidates and that such action will really have the force of a convention of the party, though not formally recognized by the law.

There is another suggestion that instead of holding a party convention the members of the State committee and members of the Legislature and the chairman of the party county committees should formulate the party platform and recommend candidates.

This would be along lines said to be favored by President Wilson, who is said to advocate the nomination and election directly by the people without the aid of national conventions or the States and the election of a President and Vice-President.

He favors it, it is reported, that the nominee should be named by a majority of the voters of each party at the primary and that his selection be by popular vote of the country instead of through State representation in the electoral college.

Under this plan each party would have a convention in Congress could draw up the party platform.

**Will Abolish Party Emblems.** The new primary law which the Democratic Legislature expects to pass will abolish party emblems and straight voting by party columns and compel a voter to mark each candidate for office he intends to vote for, as the candidates will be grouped under each title of the office to be filled, according to the Massachusetts system.

The only guide to the voter will be the use of a number instead of the present emblem for each party candidate. This Massachusetts scheme may be extended to election day voting as well, and this change in the law may be provided for at the December session also. This is especially probable in view of the fact that the Legislature is to pass at the December session a bill which would permit a convention to revise the State Constitution to meet in April, 1915, when the Constitution would be amended to provide for a short ballot.

Under this scheme only a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Comptroller would be elected in the State at large. The Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Engineer and other members of the Governor's cabinet would be appointed by him to serve for a term of office instead of being elected as now.

**BURGULARS LOOT IDENTIFIED.** West Side Residents Pick Out Property Seized in Flats.

West Side residents were busy yesterday identifying all sorts of personal property seized by police in a raid on a flat at 211 West 190th street Saturday night. Miss Nina Howard of 16 West 190th street and James Barker of 12 West 189th street found their jewelry they said had been taken from their homes recently.

William and Anna Pierce, respectively 23 and 24 years old, and Edward Walker, 22; Edward Harrison, 19, and Harry Bertnick, 23, found in the raided flat, were arraigned in the West Side court yesterday charged with grand larceny. When they waived examination Magistrate Kretzel held them in \$2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

## GLYNN HAS RADICAL COMPENSATION BILL

Proposed Workmen's Act Limits Benefits to Hazardous Trades.

UNIONS ARE BEHIND IT

Rates Higher Than in Any Other State—Employees Will Oppose Measure.

Gov. Glynn went back to Albany yesterday with a pretty definite idea of what his new workmen's compensation bill will be. He intends to have the bill introduced in both houses of the Legislature when it meets a week from today. The radical nature of the bill, at least so far as its provisions appeared yesterday, was a surprise to his friends.

Those who have participated in recent conferences with the Governor said yesterday that the bill, besides providing for compensation on higher schedules than those now in force in any other State, is to be limited to hazardous trades. In this particular the bill is a departure from the usual practice of the State which have lately put workmen's compensation laws into effect.

The result of this is that workmen in the hazardous trades will be under the compensation law and therefore receive the benefits coming from that law, whereas workmen in the non-hazardous trades will still be forced to sue for damages in the old fashioned way.

It is asserted by those familiar with the situation that this distinction is insisted upon by the representatives of union labor, the unions existing largely in the hazardous trades. Also lawyers have been to Albany within the last week seeing to it that this element of the old system is retained.

**Bill Drawn Here.** The bill was drawn in New York after a series of conferences in the Governor's office in Albany. The draft of the measure as it now stands will be taken to Albany to-day for further discussion. Mr. Glynn does not expect to see the Legislature to-day, but will be present at another meeting on the bill to-morrow.

Among those who helped draft the bill were John T. McDonough, ex-Secretary of State, now lawyer for the American Federation of Labor; William Temple Emmet, Superintendent of Insurance, who had a bill incorporating the ideas of his department, but which was turned down; Robert F. Wagner, acting Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Foley and George A. Tamm, Tammany Senators; Assemblyman James Jackson, who introduced the bill last winter the Murtough-Jackson bill providing for a monopolistic State workmen's compensation law, and representatives of the American Federation of Labor. So far as was revealed there were no representatives of the employers of the State or of the casualty insurance companies, who at the same time were conferring with the Governor.

Gov. Glynn is anxious to get some sort of workmen's compensation legislation enacted at this session of the Legislature. He is anxious to have the bill passed by the Legislature before the Tammany Assembly convenes in a week. The bill is not on a sound basis. They attack it, in the first place, on the ground that it is not a real welfare bill because it discriminates against the non-hazardous trades, which are generally speaking, the unorganized trades.

In the next place they argue that it puts an inequitable burden on the manufacturers of New York and will prove so expensive as to make price competition between our manufacturers and those of neighboring States having far less onerous laws difficult, if not impossible. Still further, the direct attention to the fact that the new constitutional amendment was passed for the purpose of putting an end to ambulance chasing, litigation and waste, and that the Glynn bill will end these only as to hazardous trades.

There was no doubt yesterday that when the employers of the State and the casualty companies get wind of the radical and expensive provisions of the Glynn bill they will come down on the Governor with all the force they have.

**Glynn Favors Bill.** The Governor has this to say in one of his recent letters to New York about the kind of a workmen's compensation law he wanted to see enacted:

"I am strongly in favor of such an act. I hope to see one put on the statute book at this session of the Legislature which will be humanitarian in its aspects and practical in its workings, one that will protect the rights of the injured workman and at the same time not confiscate the interests of the employer. This country is much behind Europe in the matter of workmen's compensation. It has done much talking about compensation of natural resources. A just and equitable workmen's compensation act would be conservation of human energy."

The principal figure in the conference when Gov. Glynn tried to put his idea into effect was John T. McDonough. McDonough insisted upon a schedule of compensation—66 2/3 per cent. of the average weekly wage—while the schedule of compensation established in other States in every case except Ohio.

He fought for his scale and for other features of the bill in the labor and in the end he had with him a group of Tammany Senators who want to line up the unions, which are in effect benefited by the exclusion of non-union labor, for the Democratic party in the hope of using them as a means of rebuilding the Tammany control in the State. They were talking yesterday about putting McDonough in as chairman of the State

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